

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1822.

No. 285

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—369—

Politics of Europe.

Irish Tithes.—The ominous subject of Irish tithes came again before the House on the presenting a Petition from a great Lay Improprator. Mr. Goulburn announced that in a few days he should be ready with a Bill, which it would seem will merely have for object the allowing leases of tithes. This measure is no doubt all that the Government will be permitted to offer, for the subject of tithes is of course a very tender one with a Church and State Government. The language held by most of the Irish Members on the subject affords however a sufficient proof in what light the proposed measure is regarded by them.

The time has not yet perhaps arrived for making the most of this subject. When the real nature of tithes comes to be generally understood, we cannot help thinking that the circumstance will have its influence on the decision of the question. It is yet generally supposed that what is taken in tithes forms a deduction from the rent. This is, however, now known to be a mistake. Tithes are a tax on the produce of the land, and fall neither upon the farmer nor upon the landlord, but upon the consumer. A tax on corn, like a tax on any other commodity, must raise its price; for the farmer is in the same situation with any other producer, and must obtain a price sufficient to refund the tax, otherwise he could not continue his operations.—The landlord is equally exempt from the tax. Rent is determined by the different degrees of fertility of land, and a tax on produce cannot affect these differences. If taken in kind, it would diminish the quantity of produce which would accrue to the landlord by one-tenth, but the value would rise at the same time in the proportion of one-tenth.

But tithes are not only a tax on consumers, but unfortunately the most mischievous and oppressive tax that it is possible to devise. They rise with the amount of labour employed in the production of food. They increase with the inability to pay them. As a country increases in population, the natural price of food rises; because the cultivation of poorer soils becomes necessary, and labour obtains a lower and lower return. The tithes, therefore, not only increase in quantity with the progress of society, but that quantity increases in value. Should the population of this country continue increasing as it has done, the value of the tithes would probably, in the course of a century, greatly exceed the whole of our present revenue.

If tithes, therefore, be allowed to continue, the prospect of the country would be this, that supposing we were to remain at peace, the addition to our burdens in the shape of Tithes, would probably equal the sum deducted from the charge of our debt by the operation of a surplus revenue or Sinking Fund. But a perpetual peace is not to be looked for, and if we should have another burdensome war, we shall have another burden growing regularly at the same time.

From this it may be seen how much it is the interest of the Church to have Tithes placed at once upon a rational and permanent footing. A growing evil of such a description cannot possibly be borne long. The cheering in the House of Commons whenever any Member has stated that the country could only pay its burdens while it was able to do so, is fearfully instructive.

Before a farthing can be taken from the national creditor, whose property rests on the same title with every other description of property, all practicable reductions must be made. Retrenchment must previously be applied in Church and State with an unsparing hand. These things ought to be borne in mind. To have a Church with a revenue of ten or twelve millions raised by taxes on the people, may be submitted to in ordinary times, but assuredly it is not a luxury for times of confiscation.

We hope for nothing from Ministers with respect to the Irish Tithes, because, as we have already observed, their hands are tied. But the discussion nevertheless will do good. Indeed we know no subject from the discussion of which so much good may be anticipated. Educated and intelligent as the country now is, correct ideas, when once presented, are soon received by a large and influential portion of the community, and it is of more importance that correct ideas should be entertained on this subject than perhaps on any other.—*Morning Chronicle*.

"Olive, Princess of Cumberland."—The singular document which has been produced on behalf of this not less singular individual, and of which the probate of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury has been demanded, we have had an opportunity of seeing. In the report of the proceedings in that Court, on Wednesday, we have given an exact transcript of the writing in question. It is on a small piece of paper, the condition of which is truly set forth in the affidavit of the lady herself, who swears that it is in precisely the same condition as when it first came into her hands, save that its edges have been worn away, and that it has been found necessary to paste it on another paper, in consequence of the deponent's having carried it constantly about her since she was first intrusted with it. The paper commences with the sign manual of George III. The body and contents of the bequest are in the hand-writing of the late Lord Warwick, and it is attested by J. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), by the Earl of Chatham, and by the same Lord Warwick. The evidence set up on behalf of this paper is extremely curious and stringent. Olive swears that some time in the month of May, 1815, the late Duke of Kent and the Earl of Warwick were at her house; that the Earl, in the presence of his Royal Highness, communicated to her the "secret of her illustrious birth;" that the Earl said, he possessed this document among others, which would confirm the fact; and that he had solemnly pledged himself to keep them carefully until a fitting opportunity; that some time afterwards, accordingly, the Earl, on his return from Warwick-castle, where these papers were deposited, delivered to the deponent a portion of them, the Duke of Kent being again present; and the deponent taking an oath not to make this testament public until after the death of his late Majesty. The affidavits which have been given in, in support partly of the premises, but chiefly in proof of hand-writing, are positive and peculiar. The signature "J. Dunning," is spoken to by a Mr. Griffin, who was long the confidential clerk of that eminent lawyer; the other signatures and the sign manual are supported by the affidavits of two or three gentlemen; and among others, by Mr. Vanconver, the brother of the celebrated navigator; and Mr. Dickinson, of Devonshire-place.

The communication which Dr. Lushington announced was understood to have been an intimation from the Treasury, that

some steps would be taken by Government towards the settlement of this lady's affairs.

The hand-writing of his Majesty is verified by Sir Watkin Lewes since deceased, by the following affidavit, dated the 5th of June in last year:—

"Sir Watkin Lewes, knight, now residing at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, in the city of London, maketh oath and saith, that he knew his late Majesty King George the Third, and is well acquainted with his hand-writing, he (this deponent) having in various public situations received official documents signed by his said late Majesty; and this deponent further saith he hath carefully inspected the original documents referred to by the above-named defendant in her affidavit, sworn the 21st inst. and that the name of 'George R.' subscribed to such of the said documents as are there referred to by the said defendant, is the proper hand-writing of his said late Majesty King George the Third, as this deponent verily believes. "W. LEWES.

"Sworn at the New Inn in the Old Bailey, London, the 28th day of June, 1821, before

"JOSHUA PLATT, by Commission."

The Earl of Catham having been so long since dead, some difficulty arises in proving his hand-writing by any witnesses now living, who had actually seen him write so frequently as to enable them to testify to it.—*Times*, June 14.

Paris, June, 1822.—The assertions of the English Ministers are not always to be taken for Gospel; but I can bear testimony to the truth of their averment, that Agricultural Distress is not confined to England. In France it is severely felt; but as it has been unaccompanied by any alteration of currency, the depression is limited to that article of which there is an overabundance; and as the general taxation is light, the pressure, even among the farmers, is but trivial and temporary. Slight as it is, the Agricultural Interests in this country are entitled to compassion, for they have not been instrumental to the evils they endure; but as to that portion of the same class in England, who have been the uniform panders to ministerial corruption and waste; as to the fox-hunting Ephori and claret drinking Amphictyons, the Nimrods and Ramrods of the House of Commons—the squirearchy, who only fought the battles of their country against poachers—the blind and bloated hirelings who were daily rung in from their dinners to bellow "Question! Question!" without knowing what it was, and cry "Aye," with my Lord Castlereagh, wherever it might lead them; it is really outrageous, monstrous to hear them exclaiming the commonwealth is in danger, because they cannot get their rents. Hirelings I call them, not in its direct and offensive sense, though many of them merit even that opprobrium, but because they all hired themselves out to that system which paid them the best, and so long as they fattened on bloodshed, and saw themselves rising as the middling and lower ranks were crushed; so long as they manured their lands by trampling the poor into the dust, and enriched themselves as the country became impoverished; they had a ready hugza! for war, and lavishness and taxation. One class after another falls into ruin; and, in answer to their Petitions, they are assured that England is the happiest country in the world, the envy of surrounding nations—the manufacturers ask for bread, and they receive the sabres of the Manchester Yeomanry—all classes petition for Reform, and they are told that the system works well as it is—and so it does—for the country gentlemen; their withers are unwrung,"—they stroke their sleek sides, and inflate their vinous cheeks, and wonder what the deuce the fellows want; but no sooner are they unable to wring their rack-rents from the tithe and tax ruined farmer, than they begin to blubber in chorus—cry out lustily, "fire—thieves—murder!" and protest that the world's coming to an end! bullies in prosperity, and clamorous when they are called on to partake the common suffering; they have little claim on our respect, and none on our compassion. Rents indeed! they must be dotards to expect any. They might have learnt at school that no one can have his cake and eat it too.

This new system of things is however likely to work better for the community than the old one; for there is a certain ten-

dency in all evils to cure themselves; and though I build nothing whatever on the patriotism of the Country Gentlemen, I calculate immeasurably on their selfishness. The House of Commons is so essentially agricultural, that when the landlords are in real difficulty, we know before hand the result. Another year of abundant harvest, still lower prices, and still less rents and tithes, agricultural property will, I think, operate some effectual change, for the country Gentlemen will, never consent to go on with empty pockets; and as I know that the present Ministry are deeply pledged to the Funding System, they will turn their hungry eyes in another direction. Ready to support any Ministry against all other classes of the community, they will uphold none against themselves. It sounds incredible, but Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Liverpool, and even the Lord Chancellor will go out;—the new set will begin with some slight encroachment on the Funds, of which the amounts will be exclusively remitted in taxes bearing on Agriculture; and having once tasted the blood of the Funds, the rest of the carcass will gradually go to manure the land, until at all that portion of property shall have once more changed hands. All this, howe ver, will be done decorously, and with the usual pompous prot estations about national faith and public glory; only it will have been discovered that both are best consulted by upholding the Agriculturists, and that our immense public debt was utterly inconsistent with public prosperity.

Irish Lawyer.—Mr. Jeremiah Keller, an Irish Lawyer, lately deceased, though professedly a protestant, was strongly suspected of being in reality Roman Catholic. A brother barrister, Mr. N., since dead, a man of much busile and pretension, accosted him in the courts on a Friday evening after dinner with, "Keller, my dear fellow, I fancy there is a great deal of the pope in your belly to-day," laying his hands on it at the same time. "Perhaps so," replied Keller drily, "but (placing his hand on the other's head) I know that there is a great deal of the pretender, in your head eve ry day."

Pleasant Party.—An allusion to classical fable has well described the limits and properties of a pleasant party. "Not less than the Graces, nor more than the Muses." But when parties exceed, not only three, but nine, and twenty times nine, then surely the Graces are not likely to remain long there, or the Muses long to retain their harmony. Such exuberant parties have been justly called 'Routs,' 'Drums,' and other such names, implying tumult and disorder:

*Bubble bubble, noise and trouble;

for every crowded parties have nothing to plead in their favour, but that the guests are sure in all seasons to meet with a very warm reception.

Specie.—The scarcity and high price of specie is accounted for by a fact disclosed in the South American documents just presented to Congress, that the coinage of the Mexican mint, which, in 1810, amounted to more than 20,000,000, would not exceed 4,006,000 in 1821; the deficit in 11 years being estimated at 70,000,000 of dollars.—*American Paper.*

Bath Jail.—There has been committed to Bath Jail, to hard labour for one month, as a rogue and vagabond, the "Reverend Charles Rogers Bond." This man has been in the habit for many years of intruding himself into the houses of the nobility and gentry in the assumed character of a clergyman, under pretence of collecting alms for relieving the family of a distressed Baronet. His pocket-book contained a list of contributions amounting to 800l.

Prisons.—While we hear of such enormous sums being applied to the building and alteration of Prisons all over the country, —(that in Kent, for instance, amounting to 163,000.)—it is gratifying to find that one good example has been set, and that too in the county of Somerset. The new Jail at Shepton, owing chiefly to the judicious plans and active superintendence of Sir J. C. Hippisley, has been erected at an actual cost to the county of only seventeen hundred pounds. There certainly could have been no "fat jobs" in this business—no lucrative contracts for friends or dependants. The prisoners were the sole labourers in its erection; so that while they have been benefitted by a wholesome, use-

ful, and every way beneficial employment, many thousand pounds have been saved to the country at a crisis of general suffering; and yet a most secure and solid stone building capable of holding 300 prisoners, has been reared within a moderate period. Had the business been conducted in the "regular way," some idea of the cost may be gathered from the fact, that an estimate had been given in, which made the charge for a new prison, which would not have contained so many prisoners, amount to nearly 25,000*l*. Irons, it appears, are not known in the Shepton Jail. Why they should be employed in any, except on most extraordinary occasions, we cannot possibly understand.

Department of La Meuthe.—A statistical account of the department of La Meuthe, has given rise (says a Paris Paper) to some curious observations, which, doubtless, may be found applicable elsewhere.—There are 113,959 young women in the department, and only 102,349 young men: from which it appears that there is a surplus of 11,610 females, for whom, it is feared, the torch of Hymen will never be lit, at least in the department. The return, indeed, offers as a resource, 6,406 widowers: but alas! 16,402 widows also place their hopes in them, which must be disappointed, as far, at least, as regards 9996 out of the whole number. This is not all; it might be supposed the number of married women was equal to the number of husbands. Alas! no such thing—in the department there are 68,389 of the former, and only 68,131 of the latter. So there are 258 stray husbands (and God knows where they will be found!) 258 women to be added to the list of widows, and a total of 21,864 persons of the fair sex, whose fate is more or less to be lamented.

Library.—The Rev. Dr. Barrett's Library is at present selling by auction at Jones's, Trinity Street, Dublin. It consists of some thousand volumes; and, what must astonish all who had any knowledge of the habits and the learning of the late Vice Provost, among them is an astonishing profusion of Novels!

House of Commons.—Sergeant Popham, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which had sat long and done nothing in effect, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him, "Now, Master Speaker, what had passed in the House of Commons?" He answered, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks."

Ministers and Favourites.—Among "*The Fortunes of Nigel*," we find a very able, and doubtless a very true delineation of one of the greatest misfortunes of Mr. BULL—"The King," says this correct observer of men and manners, "is himself well disposed to hold the scales of Justice even; but there are those around him, who can throw without detection their own selfish wishes and base interests into the scale. . . . I would tell it to none but a wise man like yourself, but the King has them about him and corrupt an Angel from Heaven."—Vol. I.

The Great Naval Experiment.—(From a New York Paper, of the 6th of May.)—At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced, which was to test the practicability of hauling up on an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore Rodgers, a large ship of war. The new frigate *POTOMAC*, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600 tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried. Though a light wind prevailed, the ship was introduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at nine o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment the lashings which connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, and drew her on, parted. This accident however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back. The vessel, therefore, remained in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until this morning. The experiment has, so far, answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should

their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war, without the expence and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat, than may be requisite for a time of peace. A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add, that a young son of Colonel W. Brent had his leg broken by the falling cable, when it gave way.

Law Case.—Some months ago we detailed a law case, in which Mr. Pearson, on the part of Anne Carey and Mary Anne Evans, moved the Court of King's Bench against two Staffordshire gentlemen, one of them a magistrate, for cruelty and oppression. The case involved an instance of seduction under very aggravated circumstances—such as the seducer following the young woman to America, bringing her back to London, establishing her in a handsome house, and finally sending her a hundred pounds, and leaving her to beggary. On her way to Ireland, she fell ill in the neighbourhood of her seducer's seat, who, on her personally begging his assistance, procured her and her companion's commitment to Stafford gaol, as common vagrants. The case excited the attention of several persons in the county, and ultimately Mr. Pearson brought it before the Court of King's Bench. The Court granted a rule against the parties, and the result has been a reference to arbitration, which has assigned 1,350*l*. as damages and costs to the plaintiffs.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Country Justices.—"Call a man (says Bentham) a Justice of Peace, and he will serve you for nothing: for in England you have a set of people who are called Justices of the Peace, and they serve for nothing. Do they? No more than Job did. . . . The Country Justices are all Gentlemen; their mess, like the Member of Parliament's, is all sweet without bitter, all power without obligation. What they vouchsafe to do, the country is to think itself obliged to them for; they do just as much as they like, and as they like it, and when they like it. They serve in the country when the hounds are not out, as in Parliament when there is no Opera. They do a world of pleasant business too, besides the drudgery of justice; they tax the country, make the roads good to their houses, and build fine buildings."

Character of James I. by Sir W. Scott.—He was deeply learned, without possessing useful knowledge; sagacious in many individual cases, without having real wisdom; fond of his power, and desirous to maintain and augment it, yet willing to resign the direction of that, and of himself, to the most unworthy favourites; a big and bold assertor of his rights in words, yet one who tamely saw them trampled on in deeds; a lover of negotiations, in which he was always outwitted; and a sear of war, where conquest might have been easy. He was fond of his dignity, while he was perpetually degrading it by undue familiarity; capable of much public labour, yet often neglecting it for the meanest amusement; a wit, though a pedant; and a scholar, though fond of the conversation of the ignorant and uneducated. Even his timidity of temper was not uniform, and there were moments of his life, and those critical, in which he showed the spirit of his ancestors. He was laborious in trifles, and a trifler where serious labour was required; devout in his sentiments, and yet too often profane in his language; just and beneficent by nature, he yet gave way to the iniquities and oppressions of others. He was penurious respecting money which he had to give from his own hand, yet inconsiderately and unboundedly profuse of that which he did not see. In a word, those good qualities which displayed themselves in particular cases and occasions, were not of a nature sufficiently firm and comprehensive to regulate his general conduct; and shewing themselves as they occasionally did, only entitled James to the character bestowed on him by Sully,—that he was the wisest fool in Christendom.—*Fortunes of Nigel*.

Sheffield.—The Police Commissioners of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, have issued a public notice, that in future the inhabitants of that town are to adopt the regulation of the capital in walking on causeways, of "Keeping their right hands to the wall, to prevent their bobbing their noses in each other's faces."

Prologue.

Spoken by Mr. Barrington on opening the Theatre at Sydney, Botany Bay.

From distant climes o'er wide spread seas we come,
Tho' not with much eclat or beat of drum,
True patriots all, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good;
No private views disgrac'd our generous zeal,
What urg'd our travels, was our country's weal;
And none will doubt, but that our emigration
Has prov'd most useful to the British nation.
But you enquire what could our breast inflame
With this new fashion for theatric fame?
What in the practice of our former days
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, Sirs, some observations made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade,
He who to midnight ladders is no stranger,
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger.
To see *Machent* we have not far to roam,
And sure in *Fitch* I shall be quite at home;
Unrivall'd there, none will dispute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.
As oft on Gadshill we have ta'en our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand,
Some true-bred Falstaff we may hope to start,
Who, when well bolster'd, well will play his part;
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little pantomime;
Here light and easy columbines are found,
And well try'd harlequins with us abound:
From durance vile our precious selves to keep,
We often had recourse to a flying-leap!
To a black face have sometimes ow'd an 'scape,
And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the worth of crape,
But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to soar
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas! we forced the unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear!
Macbeth a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murder'd sleep!
His lady too, with grace will sleep and talk;
Our Females have been us'd at night to walk.
Sometimes, indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part.
'Give me a horse!' bawls Richard like a drone;
We'll find a man would help himself to one.
Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To raise your smiles we'll do our very best;
And without dread of future turnkey Lockits,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

HYMN,

Written by the Rev. Reginald Heber, for the purpose of being sung in Wittington Church (in which parish a Missionary Association is formed) on Sunday April 16, 1820.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from Error's chain.
What, tho' the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle
Tho' every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain, with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn;
The Heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.
Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The Lamp of Life deny?
Salvation! oh, Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name!

Waft, waft, ye winds, History,
And you, ye waters, roll
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransom'd nature
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

TO CORA.

Beyond the wave—beyond the wave,
Beyond the stormy ocean's roar,
Thy form hath found an early grave—
Thine eye is closed, to beam no more!
The clod hath fall'n, the turf hath press'd
Upon that lovely coffin'd form;
The shroud is wrapped around thy breast,
With life and love no longer warm.
Yet o'er this solitude of soul,
Which round me sheds a spell malign,
Thy lov'd remembrance hath control,
And bids my spirit not repine!
But firmly bear the ill that spread
Their midnight o'er my destiny,
Were once the light of hope was shed—
The rainbow hope which glowed for thee.
Cora, thou wast not formed for earth,
So bright thy angel beauty shone,
So rich in innocence and worth,
That heaven has claim'd thee for its own:
Yes, in that mild and sparkling eye
There was a light which led me on—
A bright inviting witchery
That waked for me, and me alone.
And though that eye hath lost its ray,
Where death has gathered in his cloud,
Around thy cold and lifeless clay,
Enwreathed within the funeral shroud;
Though thou repositest in the dust,
Thy chord of frail existence riven,
It is my hope—it is my trust
Thy soul is blooming now in heaven!
Aye—thou hast perished—and the sod
Grows in its freshness o'er the scene,
Where on thy bosom fell the clod,
And sorrow told that thou hast been:
Nor did I hear the last farewell
Which thou didst breathe to love and me;
Nor did I hear the lonely knell
Which rung the requiem over thee!
There was a time my soul could burn
With ardour for the meed of fame—
Perchance that season may return,
And time renew that wasted flame:
Wilt thou be with me then to share
The pride and feeling of that hour?
Can the cold grave its bosom bare?
Or life renew the ruined flower?
Yet, be it so—'twere wrong to blame
Or murmur at the dread decree;
This lonely heart must share the same
Dark fate which early blighted thee:—
Alas! thou wast so fair, so young,
So beautiful in maiden bloom,
That all my hopes around thee hung,
And died, and withered on thy tomb!
Had I but dreamed, in times long past,
When gazing on that cheek so fair,
That death thus soon its hue should waste,
And cold destruction riot there;
How deeply anguish would have spread
Its pallid mantle o'er my brow—
How freely would this heart have bled,
Whose drops of bliss are frozen now!
Yet, Cora, still my soul shall spring
For aye unalterably thine,
Nor e'er renew its offering
Before another idol's shrine—
Entombed with thee still be that love
Which unto thee in life was given;
Still may its fond remembrance prove
My charm on earth—my hope of he aven!

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25, 1822.

FLORA.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—373—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1822.

IRISH TITHES.

Mr. GOULBURN opened his motion to the house, by avowing his sense of the difficulties of the subject. From certain opinions which had been circulated abroad, he anticipated some opposition to the measure he was bringing forward; but if any persons looked at the property of the church as a fair source to draw upon for occasional relief in exigency, to all such views, and to the principles which led to them, he must declare himself most decidedly hostile. There were other objections, he understood, to the measure; he had been informed, indeed, that it did not meet the approbation of those who devoted the necessity of permanent and general commutation. If by commutation was meant a surrender of the tithes, upon fitting equivalent voluntarily accepted by the clergy, he saw no objection to the entertainment of such a principle; but if he was to understand by the word "commutation," a forcible dispossession of the church from its property, or an estimating of the equivalent by persons unconnected with the clergy, then between such a commutation and direct spoliation, he saw, he must confess, very little difference. The measure, however, which he now was presenting to the house did not proceed upon the footing of commutation; and when gentlemen considered the mass of information necessary to form even the outline of an opinion upon that question, they would pardon his coming forward at present with a motion of another description: but although he had nothing to say now in the way of commutation, he did not pledge himself against a future proposition to the effect. To state, then, the principle upon which his present measure was grounded. It was impossible for the most careless observer to deny that the tithes were, to all intents and purposes, private property. Tithe was not only private property, but property held under the most ancient and unobjectionable title; it was the property of a class, perhaps the most respectable of the community; and it ought to be appreciated with a degree of carefulness and delicacy to which no other description of possession could lay claim. He was bound to declare, too, (sitting aside occasional exceptions), that the property acquired by the church was beneficially distributed again through the kingdom. A part from the indulgence of particular opinions, the merits of the clergy, as a body, must be confessed. The fact, were it otherwise, no way touched the subject in question: it was no waver of a man's title to his property, to say that he spent it improperly; but the fact, as to the church, was as he (Mr. Goulburn) stated it. Public emergencies occasionally did require sacrifices of private property. The clergy admitted the justice of that principle; they had been, and still were, prepared to share those sacrifices with the rest of the nation; but they demanded that only their fair proportion should be allotted to them. They claimed no exemption on account of the sanctity of their character—no favour on the score of their influence over the community—but they desired that those circumstances might not be made to weigh against them. If it could be shown that the measure which he (Mr. Goulburn) now proposed was such as most accommodate the interest of all parties, he should have a right to demand for it the favour of the house; and in order to indicate its application more plainly, it might be well to name the evils most prominent under the present system. Much was attributed to the tithe in Ireland, for which the tithe was in no way accountable. There was much in the peculiar tenure of the land, and much in the habits and manners of the people, which gave to the system of tithes in Ireland an operation unknown to that system in this country. Let it not be supposed that he meant to cast any imputation upon the country gentlemen of Ireland; nothing could be more culpable than to promote dissension between that class of society and the clergy; all he meant to say was that the tithe system in Ireland was attended with grievances which did not follow upon it elsewhere. And besides those disadvantages arising from the tenure of landed property, there were evils and great ones, connected with the collection of tithes in Ireland. He guarded himself against being supposed to impute oppression or extortion to the clergy of Ireland. He declared, without fear, the tithes demanded by that body were in general much less than that which they were legally entitled to receive; and if the laity had not found benefit from this forbearance of the clergy, it was owing, in a great measure, to circumstances connected with the collection. The uncertainty of payment upon collection, which prevailed to a certain degree every where (and which had been used as an argument against tithes altogether), had a tenfold operation in Ireland, from the peculiar character of the people. Without casting any slur upon the people of that country, he might say that they were not remarkable for their providence. The fact arose, perhaps, out of the very virtues of the nation; but they were not apt to look forward to the consequences of any act, and still less careful to provide against emergencies. Now, if there had not been peculiarities in the situation of Ireland which made the tithe system more hurtful to her than it was to England, he would never have consented to a specific

measure on her behalf; and one of the greatest inconveniences existing under the present system was, that the parson received his profits from the very poorest classes of the community. In England the thing was different; there the clergyman took his tithe from a higher description of individuals—from a farmer who employed capital in his agricultural operations, and who was furnished, therefore, of course, with the means of meeting his demand; but the clergyman of Ireland was reduced to this dilemma—he must exact his tithe from the poorest individuals, or abandon his right, and consequently his income, altogether. It would be impossible for the clergyman to remit the amount of his small tithes without, in many cases, depriving himself of the greater portion of his income. He had now before him a list of Irish livings, from which he would instance one parish, not selected, but casually taken. In that parish the income of the clergyman did not exceed 480*l.* per annum, and it was paid by tithes from 1,900 persons. The parish he mentioned was in the county of Kerry, but the case was by no means an uncommon one, for there were several parishes in which the number of persons paying bore an equal proportion to the amount of the sum paid. But small as the sum thus due from individuals of their tithe, it was in many cases collected with difficulty. That improvidence of which he had before spoken, rendered the great portion of the small tenantry unable to meet the demand. Another cause of the difficulty was this—It was well known that lands were let in Ireland by competition, and from the very strong attachment amongst the Irish to the spot that gave them birth, farms and small tenements were endeavoured to be held by the descendants of their former occupants, let the cost be what it might, and their profits ever so small. To provide for the rent, then, became their only care; and if that could be made up, they became heedless of making provision for the tithe. The consequence was, that the clergyman was obliged to come upon the land with a distress for the recovery of his share. If it were said that the clergyman should rather remit the tithe than enforce its payment by distress, he would say that the clergyman had generally a family to provide for with small means, and he could not dispense with the receipt of those tithes; he was therefore obliged either to give up a great portion of his income, or to institute suits to enforce its payment. Another evil of the present system was, that it brought the clergyman into constant and unpleasant contact with the poorest of his parishioners, who generally had little community of feeling with him, and who for the most part, being of a different religion, were averse from payments of this kind. To remedy this evil, he would move to bring in a bill which should enable the incumbent, in all such parishes as he had described, to enter into leases of the tithes for 21 years, not with the occupier, but with the proprietor of the soil. One effect of the measure would be, that during the period of the lease, there would be no uncertainty of payment; it would be fixed and certain, and paid on days laid down in the lease, and thus even the poorest occupants to whom he had before alluded would be induced to make some provision for the tithe, in the shape of rent. It might be said that a plan of this nature was already existing in Ireland. There was, it was true, a practice of leasing tithes, but it was only for twenty-one years, or during the life or incumbency of the clergyman, and did not bind his successor. A little consideration would show that leases of this description must be liable to great inconvenience, on account of their uncertainty. They gave security to the incumbent, but none to the lessee. Now his bill, by making the lease certain for 21 years, and binding for so long on the successor to the living, would give a fixed security, and place both parties upon an equal footing. In enacting such a bill, care should be taken to prevent any abuses to which it might give rise, unfair valuation? To prevent this, he would propose that the tithe should be given at a fair valuation, and subject to the inspection and approbation of the ordinary. To remedy, or rather to guard against another evil the bill would allow the incumbent to enter into a lease for tithes with a person having a freehold interest, or a reversionary interest, in the land, who would thus have the means of paying himself the sum which he might agree to pay for tithes. The question would here naturally occur, whether the plan he had proposed would be likely to be effectual for the end in view. Upon this point he had the satisfaction to state, that he did not rest his hopes of its success on any speculation. The advantages of the plan might be proved by what had been already done on a similar principle. From all the inquiries he had made on the subject, in most of the dioceses in Ireland, he had learned this—that in every one which a composition had been entered into for the tithes, there had been such an improvement in the condition as well of the people as of the clergy, as was evident to any one capable of forming an opinion on the subject, while precisely the reverse was observable in those dioceses where a similar practice of composition was excluded. In other places in Ireland, agreements had been entered into between the incumbent and the parishioners, by which a certain sum was to be paid, the parishioners undertaking to collect it. In all such places, though the plan was not yet sanctioned by the law, he had learned that the utmost tranquillity prevailed, which gave him the happiest anticipation of the results of what he now proposed. If he had now shown that the necessity and convenience of such a measure had been proved by its voluntary adoption in so many instances, there could be no doubt its general extension by law would be most willingly

received throughout the country. The clergy would, he was satisfied, be anxious to avail themselves of arrangements which would enable them more effectually to discharge the sacred duties of their office; and he would not pay so ill a compliment to the patriotism of the country gentlemen of Ireland, as to suppose they would be hostile to a system which would get rid of so many evils. There would, he was persuaded, be a corresponding disposition on each side to meet and obviate the difficulties of the present system. One great objection which he supposed would be urged against this plan would be, that it would materially interfere with any future measure for a general commutation of tithes. Now he denied that it would have any such effect, and he should be able to show, that so far from being an obstacle to, it would greatly facilitate such a measure. He apprehended it would not be denied by those who had considered the question of tithe commutation, that one of the greatest obstacles opposed to it, was the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the emoluments of the clergy, with the view of seeing what would be the fair amount to be given in lieu of their tithes: but if the present measure were adopted, that obstacle would be mainly removed, because a good ground would be established for forming a correct opinion as to the value of the tithe; so that instead of being hostile to, it would greatly facilitate such a measure, whenever it should be proposed for adoption. That his measure was calculated to facilitate a general one of commutation, was admitted by the authority of an honourable bart. opposite (Sir H. Parnell), who, when he introduced his plan for the leasing of tithes, urged as an argument in its favour, that it would render the principle of commutation much more easy at a future period. He (Mr. Goulburn) would now say the same of his measure. With respect to the general question of commutation of tithes in Ireland, he would inform the house that it was at present under the consideration of the Government in that country. They were at the present moment giving their most serious attention, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the impediments against that measure might be removed, and how its adoption might be consistent with justice to all parties. If the result of that consideration should be that it would not be convenient or proper to adopt the measure, he would be ready to state the grounds on which such a decision rested. At the same time he would be ready to listen to the plan of any gentleman on this subject, not with the view of opposing it, but with the best disposition to ascertain how far its adoption might be calculated to remove the evils of the tithe system in Ireland; and he could assure the house that he would be at all times ready to lend his best assistance in support of any measure calculated to produce so great a benefit to the country. (*hear, hear.*) In conclusion, he expressed a confident hope, that the measure he was now about to introduce would be productive of immediate benefit, and that it could not interfere with any future more general remedy; and under these circumstances he earnestly recommended its adoption to the house. He then moved "that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable ecclesiastical and other persons in Ireland to grant leases of tithes binding on their successors."

On the question being put,

Sir H. PARNELL said he was happy to observe, that the Government had at length taken the important question of Irish tithes into their consideration. Such a step ought to have been taken years back. That it had not, was not his fault; for at a very early period after he had the honour of a seat in that house, he called the attention of Parliament to it, and had presented a petition on the subject from the country which he represented. The measure had made some progress by the liberal manner in which the right honourable gentleman had that night introduced it into the house; but the evil was so great as to require the application of a more general remedy than the right hon. gent. had proposed. The chief evil of the system was not to be found in the amount of tithes received by the clergy, for he believed that the clergy in general acted with great generosity and humanity, but in the manner in which those tithes were too frequently collected. There was a very wide difference between the tithes which a clergyman could take by law and those which he took by custom; indeed, so wide; that a clergyman might disturb a whole country by putting the law into execution in opposition to the custom, as had been well observed by the hon. member for Sligo. The tithe system, as it existed at present, was the source of endless expense and litigation in Ireland. He did not wish to make the case worse than it really was, by entering into particular instances of abuse. There was one instance, however, which he could not help noticing. Tithe was claimed of a man to the amount of 11s. 4½d. for the year 1816, and 7s. 6d. for the year 1817. The collector of tithes took out process in the Exchequer to recover it, and the man was in consequence compelled to pay 11s. 10d., though he offered no defence whatsoever. He begged the house to recollect, that the abuse which he had pointed out in this case was likely to extend through the whole of Ireland. After stating that the Catholic who suffered most by this system complained least of it, the honourable member proceeded to defend the landlords of Ireland from the charges which his right honourable friend, the member for the University of Dublin, had recently brought against them. His right honourable friend had stated that the landlords extorted so much in the way of rent from their tenantry as to leave them nothing wherewith to

pay their tithe. Now, in opposition to that statement, he would place the statement of the Rev. Mr. Howlett, who in a pamphlet upon this subject admitted, that whilst the rent of land had increased only one fourth, the amount of tithes had increased full three fourths. This proved that there had been no great extortion on the part of the gentry. Indeed, to make out a general charge of extortion against the landlords, it was necessary to suppose the existence of a general combination among them against their tenantry. Now such a combination could lead to nothing else than their own ruin, as it was impossible for the landlord to stand long after his tenant had fallen. The right honourable secretary had referred to his (Sir H. Parnell's) bill to defend that part of the plan which enabled the incumbent to grant a lease binding his successor. Now he (Sir H. Parnell) was free to confess that since he had introduced his bill, he had heard that the remedy which it proposed was not likely to be so effective as he could wish. Taking the fact into his consideration, he was bound to object to the present measure, because, if it were carried, there would be little chance of introducing with success a more general measure. If such an attempt were made, the party making it would be told that the measure was already settled, and would thus be prevented from making any further improvement in the system. The right hon. secretary had stated that there were great difficulties in the way of a commutation of tithes, but had not pointed out from which quarter those difficulties were likely to arise. The right hon. secretary had not shown that the clergy were hostile to it—in deed, not one petition had been presented against such a plan from the clergy, though some had been presented in favour of it. He (Sir H. Parnell) could state from good authority, that the clergy were strongly in favour of a commutation of tithes; and as proof of his assertion, he read to the house three different plans for effecting it, which he had received from clergymen. He made these observations to induce the house not to agree to the bill now before it—first, because it was an inefficient measure; and secondly, because it would be a bar if carried to the success of a more general proposition. He therefore trusted that the right honourable secretary would not press it at present upon the house, but would take time till the next session to consider whether some better measure might not be devised in its stead.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought it would be better not to press any measure at present, than to press a measure of such a nature as that which was then under discussion. He maintained that a commutation of tithes would be a great advantage to the people of Ireland, as it would save them from many extortions to which they were now unfortunately obliged to submit. He was convinced that if the parochial clergy of Ireland could be polled without their names being disclosed to their episcopal superiors, full four-fifths of them would be in favour of a commutation. A commutation of tithes had been promised to the people of Ireland at the time of the Union; and it remained for those who had made the promise to show why it had not been carried into effect. Out of eleven or twelve counties in which the tithe on potatoes was levied, there was hardly one without insurrection and disturbance; and where those exactions were not attempted, comparative tranquillity prevailed, and it was this cause which made the great distinction between the obedience to the laws in the north and the south of Ireland. The mode of exacting this tithe was also nefarious and unjust, and made most improperly dependent upon an arbitrary rate of price in the markets. For all these evils he knew but one remedy—commutation. What was to impede a valuation under the act of Charles II. by valuers appointed by the privy council as in the case of ministers' money in towns? It was the duty of Government to apply a remedy to the evil, for in vain could the country go on without that remedy: this bill afforded none, it only put off that evil day which ultimately must be met. There was nothing remedial in this bill, and sooner than press the matter now, he had rather the Irish government would upon more mature consideration, refrain until next session from introducing a legislative measure upon this subject. Believing this bill to be altogether inadequate, and incapable of modification, he must oppose its introduction.

Mr. PLUNKETT earnestly hoped that his right hon. friend would not oppose this bill at the outset. It would not be fair dealing with the Government of the country, called on as they were to introduce a remedial measure, to interpose at the outset, before its details could be known. He denied that this bill would stand in the way of an ulterior measure founded upon the general principle of commutation; on the contrary, he thought it would rather facilitate it, by establishing a nearer principle of valuation. For his own part, he avowed that he could not see his way through the principle of commutation. First, on what principle would they commute? Would they give the clergy what was called a fair and liberal remuneration, or would they elect an arbitrary standard? The difficult was how to touch the property of the church without affecting the rights of property of every other description. Suppose they were to take the broad ground of right in their scale of estimate—then they must practically levy a larger sum than the clergy collected, for the actual receipts were nearer 1-20th than 1-10th. But the great difficulty in the way of commutation was to draw a distinction between church and other property. His apprehension was, that if they opened

the chapter of the church, they would be next called upon to open the chapter of the landlord. (hear.) He must, from his own professional experience, deny that tithes were, as his right honorable friend supposed, the cause of local disturbances in Ireland, unless so far as tithes were an ingredient in property; for it was against property that the insubordination was directed, and against that alone, and certainly no further against tithes than as they constituted a part of the charge upon land. His right honourable friend attributed the disturbances in the southern districts to the collection of the tithes on potatoes. Now, it was clear that his conjecture was erroneous, for the disturbances in the year 1820 first commenced in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo, where no tithe on potatoes had ever been levied. (hear.) The great mistake was in imputing every thing to tithes, which were in fact only a co-existing ingredient. Take, for instance, the maximum of relief which the absence of all tithes furnished, look at them in land which was tithe free, as compared with land exposed to their charge, and how were the tenants affected? Why, the real fact was, and he was prepared to demonstrate it by a reference to facts within his own knowledge, that in the price of the land upon the tenant, the latter had to pay three times the proportion in the shape of rent which the clergyman would have exacted in tithes. Where the clergyman would have been satisfied with three shillings an acre in tithes, the landlord (where the land was tithe-free) levied 12s. for rent. (hear.) He complained of the irregularity of discussing this bill on its first introduction, instead of waiting to understand its details, which would, he repeated, convince its present opponents that they had mistaken its character. As to the clergy, he must always defend their characters from the unjust imputations cast upon them. (hear.)

Mr. SPRING RICE said, from the speech of the right hon. and learned gent. who had just sat down, it was quite clear that all hopes of commutation were now at an end—a result which he deplored, because he knew of no remedy short of fair commutation that was at all calculated to allay the discontents so unhappily prevailing in Ireland. If a fair and equal system of commutation were adopted, he (Mr. Rice) would venture to stake the whole success of the measure on the approbation of the parochial clergy. But he must deprecate the tone of declamation in which the right honourable and learned gent. had indulged, when speaking of that body. On such a measure his (Mr. Rice's) hopes of the welfare of Ireland entirely depended; but a proposition like that which the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) had brought forward, for the leasing of tithes, would be totally ineffective, he was convinced. He wished to know whether the right honourable gentleman would have any objection to adopt a suggestion which he would now offer. Would that right honourable gentleman accede to a commission emanating from the crown, to be appointed by the crown, and constituted in a manner the most respectful to the clergy, the object of which commission should be to inquire into the practicability of commuting tithes, and which should be instructed to lay the information which it might collect before the house? It might be said that commissions had been appointed for similar or nearly similar purposes before, without producing any beneficial results. But the reason of this was obvious: members of parliament were so hampered with different interests, when they got over to Ireland—so haunted with candidates for their patronage, that it was scarcely possible for them to pursue the path which they might have intended beforehand to take. More good might perhaps be expected to result from a commission appointed in the way he spoke of, than any other one; for while Irish members, session after session, were talking about what was proper to be done, nothing was effected. As to this commission, however, the house must call for it, or he was afraid it would never be constituted. It would be necessary that some gentle violence should be used with his Majesty's ministers on the occasion (a laugh); but, anticipating as he did, that the happiest effects would result from it, he was most sincerely anxious to see a measure so essential carried into execution. (hear, hear.)

Mr. DENNIS BROWNE declared, that ever since he could remember any thing—from the time when he was quite a boy—for the last 50 years—the tithes and their collection had disturbed the peace of Ireland. (hear, hear.) He could not help inferring from this circumstance, that such, therefore, was not the mode in which the Protestant clergy should be paid. He did pledge his word of honour, as a man and a member of Parliament, that the peace of his country never could be secure whilst such a system continued. Undoubtedly he was in favour of a commutation of tithes, but he would vote for the measure which had been proposed by his right honourable friend (Mr. Goulburn), because he thought that it laid a foundation for the great ultimate purpose of commutation.

Mr. G. DAWSON had heard that evening from all sides of the house, sentiments respecting the clergy and the ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland in which he could by no means concur. He could not deny himself the pleasure of returning his best thanks to the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) for the calm, clear, and dispassionate way in which he had brought the matter forward that was now under the consideration of the house.

He (Mr. Dawson) should certainly support the motion. But he must be allowed to argue this question as one of property, for tithes were clearly the property of the clergy. No body of men had so clear a title, perhaps, to their property as the clergy possessed to tithes. It was a right so ancient as to be, perhaps, anterior in its origin to any now existing. The taxes were sufficiently onerous; but as that subject was not before the house, he would say nothing about it. He would, then, briefly consider the effect of rent and tithes as operating in producing the present distress. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to examine the question of rents, the amount of which, he argued, generally bore more severely on the peasantry than tithes. He next came to the consideration of the tithes paid in the different provinces of Ireland. In Ulster, the tithes were extremely moderate and compositions were generally admitted, by which tranquillity was effectually secured. In that province the law of agistment was unknown, and that law he considered as one of the most prominent causes of discontent. In Connaught, they were free from the tithe on potatoes, but the law of agistment was in full operation. Still, however, little dissatisfaction prevailed. The rich man was contended, because his pasture paid no tithe; and the poor man experienced comparative content, because his food was also exempted from the operation of the tithe system. In this province compositions were very rare. They were ever scarcely ever entered into, except when a rich grazier wished to convert a part of his pasture into arable land. In the province of Leinster no potato tithe was demanded; and it was a circumstance worthy of observation, that those counties were the most disturbed in which that tithe was paid. The province of Munster, was the great source of all the complaints that were made against tithes; and it appeared to him, from the reports of the surveyors of districts, as well as from the general survey of Ireland, that the law of agistment there was the real cause of the evil. The injustice of the Parliament of Ireland in passing that iniquitous measure, could not be too much reprobated. It was not, as many imagined, the rapacity of the clergy which produced such disastrous consequences. They hardly received the 1-20th part of what they had a right to claim; and the time that was allowed for payment would astonish those who were not conversant with the fact. For his tithe, the clergyman took the farmer's note, payable in the succeeding harvest; but it was generally suffered to lie over till the following Christmas, so that 18 months were allowed for taking it up. It would be asked, if tithes were so moderate, and the clergy so forbearing, why was this general cry raised against them? The reason was this—the population of Ireland consisted of three religious persuasions—Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Protestants. The Roman Catholic, who had to support his own clergy, thought that was sufficient, and had besides scruples of conscience with respect to the propriety of supporting the clergy of another church. The Presbyterian thought his church the model of simplicity, and particularly favourable in its rights and independence of political opinion: he disliked the pomp of the church of England, and would willingly be relieved from the share he paid towards supporting it. The members of the Protestant church formed a comparatively small portion of the community. In their hands all power was placed, and they constituted the landed proprietors of the country. If they found their rents not regularly paid, they were sometimes apt to attribute the circumstance to the tithe system. So that religious, political, and self-interested feelings produced this outcry. Nothing, however, should induce him to agree to any proposition that tended to deprive the clergy of their property.

Mr. S. RICE explained.

Mr. O'GRADY viewed the tithe system as the great cause of the disturbed state of Ireland. Something ought to be devised for the amendment of that system. The bill would not do all that he wished, but it would do some of those things which, he thought, ought to be effected, and therefore he meant to support it. He would not afford any kind of commutation that would put in the pockets of the clergy of Ireland more than they had at present, which, in fact, was already too much. The impolicy of the tithe system was seen by its abolition in many great countries. It operated as a heavy tax on food and on labour, and it tended to discourage the cultivation of waste lands. Waste and barren lands were exempted from the operation of the tithe system, which was a sort of premium for keeping them in that useless state. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to point out the hardships which the farmer suffered under the existing regulations for enforcing the payment of tithe. If he gave his note, and failed to pay it, a decree was had against him; then a monition, which took him into the Assistant Barrister's Court; and ultimately he had an appeal to the Judge. These vexatious proceedings weighed him down by their expense. There was, however, a summary mode of recovering tithe to the amount of 5l. In that case the farmer was summoned before a magistrate, who decided on his case. The clergyman himself, though a magistrate, could not act in such a case, but his brother magistrate, who was sometimes invited for the purpose, heard the cause. The consequence was, that the magistrate could not shield himself from the suspicion of such an acute and distrustful people as the Irish were—and the effect was, to

bring the whole system of the administration of justice into disrepute. Besides, the magistrate was frequently unable to attend; and the farmer, having appeared to answer to the summons repeatedly, disgusted and irritated by the delay, neglected to attend when the magistrate was in readiness. When that happened, the case was decided behind his back, and he was punished as if he had been contumacious. Was it surprising that this should have an effect on the education of his children? What was education, but inculcation? And what would be instilled into the minds of his children? A hatred and hostility to the law of the land, which he was led to view as partial and unjust. He would breed them up in those principles which rendered them fit to join the ranks of those mountain bands who unfortunately infested the South of Ireland, and devoted themselves to murder and plunder. The potato-tithe was most oppressive. It was a positive fact that there was scarcely a county in Ireland where the potato-tithe was demanded to which a special commission had not been sent for the trial of offences. He wished that the English law, relating to the tithe on flax, should be extended to Ireland. It was remarkable that in that country the progress of discontent and cultivation had been the same; they had proceeded *pari passu*, and in proportion as she exported she became dissatisfied. In his opinion the tithe system had mainly contributed to this effect; and if it could not be abolished, something ought to be done without delay to ameliorate it. He trusted that, ere long, some decisive measure would be adopted by the Legislature.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY rose chiefly to recall the attention of members to the real question before them—whether permission should be given to bring in a bill which did not bar any ulterior measure further to accomplish the object, should such measure be deemed expedient. The subject had indeed been opened at considerable length by the Secretary for Ireland; but in the present stage he doubted the expediency of going into a general debate on the affairs of Ireland. He did not himself mean to fall into the error which he was correcting in others, and he should be sorry to state any thing that tended to pledge his mind, because he was most anxious to leave it open to further information. Whatever had been the fate of tithes in other countries, he trusted that their fate elsewhere would rather operate as a warning in this empire, and that principles that had desolated other states would not find admission here. He apprehended that the bill under consideration would operate much more largely and beneficially than many honourable gentlemen supposed, and he looked upon it as a great boon which would tend materially to remove disturbances in Ireland. His right honourable friend (Mr. Goulburn) had not stated that he was decidedly against all commutation, but he left it for future decision; and he (Lord Londonderry) deprecated the decisive tone in which some hon. members had talked upon the point. Some of them seemed to consider it quite as easy a matter to commute tithes and to settle the value as it was to buy or sell a quarter of wheat or any other commodity. He should tremble for the whole property of the country if Parliament were not to sanction the principle that the possessions of the clergy were to be touched with as much delicacy, as the possessions of any private individual. He begged it to be understood that ministers had by no means decided against commutation, if it were effected on the principle of giving a full and fair equivalent. At present leave was only asked to bring in a better bill than an hon. baronet (Sir H. Parnell) for three sessions had pressed upon the house.

Sir H. PARNELL explained as to the reasons that had induced him to change his original opinions on this question.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON was disposed to differ from some of his hon. friends, and to allow this bill to be brought in. He did not think that he hereby pledged himself to support it, or to oppose the opinion of those with whom he usually thought and acted on the subject of commutation; but if leave were refused, ministers, in despair, might abandon the subject, or at least have a fair excuse for doing so. He begged leave to remind the noble marquis, that during the discussions on the Union, Mr. Pitt, besides implicitly promising emancipation, had particularly alluded to the tithe system of Ireland as a crying grievance. Under the persuasion that it would be remedied, the Union was accomplished.

Mr. CAREW contended that there would be no repose in Ireland until a commutation were effected.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, very briefly supported the introduction of the bill.

Mr. DALY, we believe, said that although he should not object to the bringing in of the bill, he should oppose it in every subsequent stage. He would move in the next session for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of a commutation by which a full and fair equivalent should be given to the Church.

Sir N. COLTHURST thought a commutation necessary with a view to the tranquillity of Ireland, and the security of the established Church. He would not consent to any commutation that did not meet with the approbation of the clergy.

Mr. FORSTER contended that the effect of the bill would rather be to excite than to tranquillize Ireland.

Mr. O'GRADY explained.

Mr. R. MARTIN said he would vote for the introduction of the bill, and he was pretty certain he should vote for it in all its stages.

Colonel FORDE supported the motion as a stepping-stone to a full consideration of the whole question.

The question was then put from the chair, and carried without a division.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS BILL.

The house resolved itself into a committee the above bill. Some verbal amendments were agreed to upon the motion of Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. HUME entered his protest against the absurd and ridiculous plan of the right hon. gent. He thought it would be more expedient to have recourse to the sinking fund at once.

The resolutions were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK.

Stamp Duties.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

While the Landed Interest are endeavouring to obtain a repeal of Taxes affecting them generally with others, indirectly, it is more than probable an Act now in progress, under the title of "A Bill for explaining and amending certain Acts relating to Stamp Duties, &c." will be passed and affect that interest most materially in a direct way, by an addition of 25 per cent. upon an already excessive duty, called "the progressive" attaching on conveyances, mortgages, leases, &c. This progressive duty is at present twenty shillings for every 1000 words contained in a deed (sometimes pretty long), over and above the first 1000 words, those being subject to a particular duty according to the nature of the instrument, and varies from 11. to 1,000l. A relief is pretended to be afforded by a regulation in the Duty on Settlements which are in general money settlements, and on transfers of mortgages. The annual amount of the additional duty contemplated by the Bill will exceed 50,000l.

Stamp duties do not, generally speaking, come upon the public in the first instance, but through the medium of a lawyer's bill, which is often thought excessive till the cause is explained, like all other duties, by being high, defeat the intention of raising a large sum, and call into exertion the inventive and acute faculties of a body of men (seldom deficient in that respect) how best to avoid them. Stamp duties have been upon the decrease for the last six years, I mean those above alluded to, which would be made very evident were the annual account of them made out distinct from the Legacy Duty, which is not so much a Stamp Duty, as a dreadful tax on property.

The regulations of the intended Act respecting the allowance of discount to purchasers of stamps, make a very invidious distinction, between persons purchasing stamps for general use, and persons attached to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and who make out probates, the former only to be allowed one per cent. and not on a higher stamp than 12l. while the latter are to be allowed it on any stamp to the extent of 400l. This is done out of kindness to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

As one of the guardians of the fair and just rights of all degrees in society, I send you the above observations, and shall be happy if you think them worthy, in any shape, to be laid before the public. I understand the Bill is to be reported on Monday next.

I remain, Sir, your most respectful humble Servant,

May 18, 1822.

A TEMPLAR.

Hemp.—The sails and cordage of a first-rate ship of war require it is said, 180,000 pounds of rough hemp for their construction, and an average of five acres of land, they add, is required to produce one ton of hemp. If so, one of these death-inflicting machines consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land, to furnish its necessary tackle!

Taylor the Water Poet.—This poet tells a comical story of his school-master—one Green—who was a prodigious lover of new milk. In order to enjoy it in perfection, he went himself to market to purchase a cow; but being near-sighted, he unluckily bought a bull, and had it driven home. The milk maid being called, a terrible dispute ensued between the master and maid, which was terminated by the bull himself in rather an ungentle way—but the wicked poet's lines on this event must not be quoted to "ears polite."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—377—

A Sonnet to Ebony.

Ebon, that name so black is worthy you,
Piling within your cruel Magazine
Weapons of hellish temper, killing, keen,
Of Hogs in armour, and like brutal crew
As are content to wield th' assassin's pen
To gain themselves and you a livelihood.
They are indeed a very fulsome brood
Of unclean beasts that from thy black-wood den
Issue to vex the earth:—yet even those
Transform themselves to angel-forms of light
And cant away like any hypocrite;
To salve the venom'd wound their wit bestows,
What wrath against a weak'ning day you treasure,
When, as you mete, to you the Heav'ns will measure.

Oriental Magazine.

I who once deem'd my race of labour run
And camps and courts and crowds and senate shun,
Still to the public raise no vernal voice
In the full freedom of a Briton's choice!—ANONYMOUS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Of all the literary notices which have issued from the Press, during my residence in the East, I have perused none with such pure feelings of pleasure and gratification as the "Prospectus of a new Periodical Work, to be entitled the Oriental Magazine and Calcutta Review." That this Miscellany may be crowned with success, to the extent anticipated, is my most sincere wish, it is indeed, "*A desideratum in India*," and that it will meet with due encouragement, so long as it shall be conducted on the principles explained, is to be presumed from the spirit of enquiry indulged by Europeans, and their anxiety to become acquainted with every subject connected with the languages, history, and institutions of Asia. In the proposed publication I venture to expect the suppression of Political party feeling altogether. Whig and Tory combining hand in hand to promote the great and good object of the undertaking; and men of letters, of whatever nation, sect, or class, uniting cheerfully and liberally to unfold the treasures contained in their own minds, in order to enrich our intellectual stores and benefit and aggrandise our common nature. To the Gentlemen of Europe, hopes are entertained that considerable advantages will accrue from the further knowledge which a Journal of this description shall enable them to obtain, through the various sources of information made accessible to their study and attention, and rendered inseparable from the channels of research it will excite them to explore. But to the Natives, to the untutored people of these regions, while it will be well calculated to enlighten their understandings, either in the original or in the form of a translation, it cannot fail to tend to an amelioration in their condition, by the measures of policy and expedience which an enlarged intimacy partly acquired through the medium of its pages, with their customs, notions, prejudices, and habits will unquestionably induce their Governors to adopt and confirm for their real interests, permanent welfare, and essential comfort in life.

And here I beg leave to be understood in the full sense of my meaning. I am far, very far from desiring or intending to insinuate that the Rulers of the Land continue not to take steps for the amelioration of their subjects, or to receive with avidity all intelligence tending to develop the state of the country in every point of view. Still there is a wide field left for the investigation of the Supreme Government, as its proceedings in its Legislative capacity, for instance, evidently shew; and when we regard the usages which have prevailed from the remotest ages throughout these realms, the danger inherent in any attempt at sudden innovation or injudicious reform—the obstinate tenacity with which the aborigines adhere to their

secular rights, domestic practices, and spiritual tenets—and also the superstition, bigotry, and ignorance pervading almost the whole of the native community, all these considerations ought to press forward with weight, and operate strongly, as it no doubt does, to lead the Ruling Power and her Functionaries to learn as far as practicable the true tone of Public Opinion, the capabilities of the soil, the resources of commerce, &c. &c. for the purpose of bettering the situation of the people in their temporal affairs, and at the same time of improving their heads and hearts. Many there are perhaps who may think it a novel idea in politics to expect inferences connected with Administration to be deduced from the columns of a periodical production; and I confess, I agree with them in some degree. But, however new and strange my position may appear, I beg leave to maintain that if the work in question shall be conducted in the way we have reason to look for, the Government may gather from the Papers inserted in it on Indian topics, much valuable information, whence it may produce results of great practical utility, and derive germs likely to create fruits as beneficial to its own as to the concerns of its subjects.

For example, it is universally acknowledged that our acquaintance with the territorial system in all the branches to which it ramified throughout many parts of our present possessions, under the Timoor family and former dynasties, is extremely superficial, and that to this day we are very deficient in the Regulations we apply to the management and tenure of landed property. I mention this department especially, for causes I need not detail, they will be obvious to the Political Economist, and every man likewise, who reflects on the consequences which arise from this state of things, on the one hand and on the other. There are numerous persons in the Interior who possess materials calculated to elucidate the subject, and though motives unnecessary to be noticed, have prevented some from laying the information which experience, talents, and perseverance have qualified them to attain, before the Higher Authorities, they will be inclined, it is hoped, to submit their lucubrations to the Editor of the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, or of any other JOURNAL at the Presidency, who being *solus cum solo* cannot be actuated by any of those mutual clashing feelings or private piques which your Correspondent PERAMBULATOR so admirably exposed in his Strictures on the Board of Green Cloth, if you please! But "*Hæc sat erit*," as Virgil says. With regard to the strictly literary portion of the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, I conclude this letter by stating a few heads to which I beg permission very respectfully to solicit the attention of the Conductor and his Contributors, in the hope that the sincerity of my intention will plead as a sufficient apology for the liberty I take in suggesting any plan for their consideration and adoption.

1st.—Translations, Essays, and Miscellaneous Dissertations on the various branches of Oriental Literature.

2d.—Philology and Etymology.

3d.—Theological disquisitions on the religions of Jesus Christ, Mahomed, &c.—the utmost care being taken to exclude controversial discussions or dissertations on theological mysteries.

4. History, General Literature in prose and verse.

5. Critical reviews: Descriptions of MSS. with table of contents or an abstract.

6. Vocabularies of particular dialects, distinguishing the court or polite from the vulgar tongue.

7. Poetical versions of poetical originals.

8. Lives of eminent literary characters.

9. Commentaries on particular passages of the Koran, the Hudees or Traditions, the Veda and other codes.

10. Antiquities of Asia, views of buildings, account of coins, cities and districts.

11. Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c. and,

12. Comparisons between the Literature of Asia and Europe.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, November 20, 1822.

AN ORIENTALIST.

Letter from Pinang.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

After a passage of fifteen days from the Pilot, we arrived here on the 1st instant, which at this season is considered rather a good passage. In the Bay we had some rather disagreeable weather, blowing hard with heavy rain, but after passing through the Channel between the Little Coco and Landfall Island (which latter we made the 5th day from the Pilot,) the weather became fine, indeed rather too much so.

As far as regards the place itself, I am much pleased with Pinang, in fact as a resort for shipping it has every thing to recommend it. Coming from the Northward the navigation to it is safe and bold; you make first the Po. Bouton Islands, seen 10 or 12 leagues; you are no sooner abreast of them than you see the next landmark, the Po. Laddas and Lancavas; and after you pass these, you see Pinang itself and Queda Peak, at the distance perhaps of 50 or 60 miles—your next mark is the little Boonting Islands, 4 in number, which lie immediately off the latter. I think Mr. Crawford thus translates the names of these Islands, collectively, "the mountain (alluding to Queda Peak) is in labour—make haste for a midwife." But safe as the navigation to the Island is, the Harbour is still more to be admired, for you may ride in any depth from 15 to 3 fathoms, sheltered from every wind, and vessels of any draught under perhaps 20 or 21 feet may go out with any wind; if it be from the Northward, they may with a Pilot safely go out to the Southward, and to the Northward they can go with any wind. The Regulations of the Port are very good, the Boats are good and strong, and none are allowed to ply but those which are numbered and registered in the Master Attendant's Office; their fare too, like that of the London Watermen, is fixed, and if there be any cause of complaint you have only to take the number of the Boat. At the Custom House there is none of that vexation and annoyance that is complained of at Calcutta, and the Police is effective and good; the Carts have all broad and iron-bound wheels, and are all numbered in the same manner as the Boats, and subject to the Police. Bearers are not used here, nor indeed what we call Palanqueens, but a small Palanqueen Carriage drawn by one horse, by the side of which the *Saees* runs, holding the rein or resting his arm on the horse's neck; they are called, however, Palanqueens, and are registered at, and their rates of hire fixed by, the Police; and they carry this system so far that a stranger suspecting he is imposed on by a Native Dubash has only to send his Bill to the Police, where it will be regularly taxed.

But for all this, it is a miserable place for a stranger to come to. Society there is none, and as for hospitality, I believe the charges that have been preferred against the inhabitants for their utter want of it, are but too well founded. If a man bring strong letters of introduction to particular individuals, he will probably be treated well by them; but a Commander of a ship may come and go, or any passenger either, without being asked to sit down scarcely.

Having heard a great deal of the Waterfall here, I determined to see it, and started with some companions at daylight this morning; we went in a carriage to the foot of the hill from whence we walked, the ascent is not very steep at first, but we met with a difficulty nearly at our outset that almost turned us back. After alighting, we procured a man to conduct us up the hill, we got on very well for sometime, till we came to a part of the course of the Fall which we had to cross, and found the bridge washed away, the stream or rather the torrent was fordable being about up to the man's waist; he immediately jumped in and offered to carry us over, for myself I was quite ready to avail myself of his offer, but the conveyance was rather a precarious and unpleasant one for a female, but Mrs. — who has a good deal of the spirit of adventure in her, desired me to go first and she would try and follow. By the time I got over Mr. — and Mr. — came up and pronounced it impossible for her to do so, and in fact I only tried the experiment myself in

the hope of finding some wood to make a temporary bridge of. After some time lost in debate, Mr. C. proposed returning, but our indefatigable guide insisted on our staying, and would not ferry me back; at last we got two pieces of fallen trees and laid them across, and upon these, their feet on one and their hands on the other in a stooping posture, leaning forwards over the water, the party got over, and we pushed on in a sandy soil on a sort of rude road amidst a thick jungle. In about a quarter of an hour or more, we came to what is called the first or lower Fall; the descent here is not, I imagine, more than 60 or 80 feet, and not perpendicular, but sloping, the body of water falling over immense blocks of stone which compose the bottom and sides of the channel formed by the torrent. On arriving here Mr. — declined going any further, but we were determined to see the upper Fall, and after a fatiguing walk up an almost perpendicular ascent, we got to the foot of the Fall, where the water foaming from above comes dashing suddenly down a descent of I suppose 150 feet at least, and then interrupted by continual breaks (formed by blocks of stone, which add much to its beauty), sloping more gradually but still with fearful velocity to the lower Fall, the sight is certainly a grand one, and though at first you regret being shut out the whole way from any view of the Fall, the opening out suddenly upon this truly grand Cascade which you have heard though you could not see during the ascent, certainly increases the sublimity of the scene and its effect on the mind.

On the top of the precipice and just on one side of the rushing waters is a small staff with a little flag or burgee hanging to it, which has been planted there as a token that that is the *ne plus ultra* of any journey; this way. At the foot of the Fall, or rather of this precipice, there is a kind of platform thrown over the torrent on which people usually sit to behold it I am told, but it was now partly destroyed by the waters and unsafe. Our conductor, who was a chattering old native of Bengal that spoke Hindoostanee, informed us, that to ascend the precipice you had to cross this platform, when there was a kind of road the other side, but I understand that few ever venture to explore it, owing to the danger of being lost in the impenetrable jungle around, in fact the very flag I have mentioned was planted by a Native Lascar, and several lives have been sacrificed in the vain attempt to trace the source of this water-fall, that is, they have ascended beyond the present boundary, and been lost in the thick jungle with which the island is covered. Independent of its grandeur, viewed as a stupendous work of nature, its utility is vast,—it supplies the whole island and the shipping with delightful water, conveyed by stone aqueducts to reservoirs in the town.

Of the town itself I have said nothing: indeed, I have not seen much of it, but the sample is pleasing. The roads are made chiefly of sand, and are kept in good order;—the houses are neat, pretty, and commodious, built chiefly of wood, except, perhaps, a range of pillars of masonry below, on which a frame of timber is placed that supports the roof;—the upper part only of the houses appears to be inhabited, the lower being chiefly used as Godowns. The town is, as far as I can judge, rather extensive, though there are so many trees, that it is difficult to say where it ends;—the Church is a very handsome one indeed, that is, the exterior, but they have now no Clergyman, and it is shut;—the Court House, though but a common building in exterior appearance, is very neat and roomy within, it is like the generality of houses, boarded and kept remarkably clean;—the Fort is too a very pretty little one, but as I know nothing of fortification, I am no judge of its strength: the Armoury seems well stored. Fortunately, for strangers there are two Hotels here, and one a very respectable one, which seems to thrive here, where hospitality seldom interferes with its gains. On the day after I arrived, on looking out of the carriage window, I saw in a cart the body of a man in an iron cage, I enquired and found he had just been hanged for running a muck in a village on the Malay shore, opposite where he was being taken to be gibbeted: he had killed two, and wounded several.

Since I wrote the foregoing, I have ascertained that the little flag planted at the top of the precipice of the upper Fall, was

fixed there about 10 years ago, when an attempt was made to explore the source of the Fall: but though a number of people were employed to cut away the jungle, they did not succeed in getting farther than this,—and since that, the jungle is again grown up and the road is lost, even to that boundary, so that no one ever attempts now to go further than we were.

Though there is a Censorship here, and a rigid one, they are glad to read the Journals of a Free Press, and the Governor and other Public Functionaries eagerly send for the "JOURNAL," as soon as it arrives. Long may it be, as it now is, every where highly prized.

Your's, &c.

Pinnag,
Oct. 9, 1822.

A VOYAGER.

Medical Practitioners.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

On reading MERCATOR's first letter in your JOURNAL of the 4th instant, the INHABITANT of CALCUTTA's reply of the 6th, and the rejoinder of the former in your Paper of the 21st, it would appear, that MERCATOR has either been misinformed regarding the birth-place of the INHABITANT, or has some lurking dislike to the Natives of Aberdeen.

In characterizing the parties whom he describes as "running a race for a large bet, or a still larger stake, namely, that of the Doctor's Patients," who is about to retire from the field in this metropolis, he points to a Candidate who had come from "Aberdeen awa;" and because the INHABITANT, "who is NOT A NATIVE of that city" in his letter of the 6th, says, he "studied there," MERCATOR in his last production would wish it to appear that he is so.

Now, as there are a few Medical Men at this Presidency natives of the said city, it might be supposed, (as indeed has been said,) that one of them was the author of the letter signed the INHABITANT; such, however, is not the case, nor has either one or other ever been known to publish or circulate Testimonials in their favour, such as University Degrees, Collegiate Diplomas, Tickets of Admission at Lectures and Hospitals, or Certificates and Letters from eminent Medical Men. National reflections are odious, and comparisons invidious, particularly in cases where the allusions to the native home of one or two individuals may be tantamount to giving their names. In the present instance MERCATOR may not have meant to point the finger of scorn or ridicule at any one in particular of the Gentlemen mentioned; but he must acknowledge, that if his allusions were otherwise understood, nothing could be more injurious to the character of the Individual, in the opinion of every person of delicacy, than his having recourse to such a paltry method of recommending himself to public patronage.

In disavowing any participation in such parties, it is not to be supposed that I am ashamed of the place of my nativity, its University or Medical Students; on the contrary, although a member of other Colleges, I should be wanting in gratitude as well as in that honest pride which led the Author of the letter signed AN INHABITANT to acknowledge that "he had derived much valuable learning and knowledge at Aberdeen, though he had added to it by further and future studies at other places," were not, as the late celebrated Dr. Gregory was, proud of having been born and educated in that city.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

AN ABERDONIAN.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 27, 1822.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 21 8	21 0
Unremittable ditto,	14 8	14 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,	30 0	29 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	30 0	29 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,	29 0	28 0
Bank Shares,	5500 0	5200 0

On Ladies Dancing.

"Then shall we wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with our heels."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It appears extraordinary to me that the Female Sex should be so excessively devoted to Dancing, considering the extreme heat of the Indian climate, and the fatigue attendant upon the least over exertion; but, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, Ladies are much more equal to encounter a night's incessant Dancing, than Men, even of the strongest constitution. To what cause can we ascribe this apparent advantage of the weaker sex? It is evident that in nothing, except "tripping on the light fantastic toe," will the strength of woman bear a comparison with that of man; in all toils of the field, or of the chase, woman is unequal to co-operate, but in Dancing lies her strength, she can pursue that amusement for successive hours without fatigue, and absolutely in the enjoyment of the highest delight: on the contrary, a man feels exhausted at the end of a very few Dances, and is compelled to desist from this fascinating amusement; or, should he continue to dance for a long period, excessive fatigue is the inevitable consequence on the following day.

I was led to believe that one principal cause of this apparent superiority of the Female Sex, is occasioned in many instances, by vanity; and my reasons of this opinion, will, I think, appear convincing;—but as this is merely an hypothesis, of course the farther discussion of the subject would be desirable.

In the first place, a woman fond of admiration, appears to the highest possible advantage when dancing; therefore, she is of course anxious to prolong an amusement, which is most likely to attract the admiration of the other sex, and is she to be blamed for wishing to become pleasing to others?—By no means: for a woman of agreeable temper, the life and ornament of society, is certain to procure a splendid settlement, and pass her life in the enjoyment of happiness, at least as much so as is possible in this transitory life. So far a certain feeling of vanity is rather estimable than otherwise, and only when it passes this boundary does it become disgusting, as, in the instance of women coquetting to attract universal homage, so as to have a selection of admirers, in short, a hand to pick and choose from; to this, the beautiful attitudes displayed in the graceful Waltz, peculiarly contribute, and vanity often induces women in reality, to suffer extreme fatigue, without appearing to do so. I am convinced, that it is impossible for the tender frames of women to support excessive dancing, without feeling real lassitude; however they may strive to conceal it even from themselves, but vanity induces them to brave fatigue, and they are rewarded by the admiring glances of spectators from all sides of the crowded Ball Room. In no other amusement would the female form be equally attractive, therefore, they wisely do not affect to possess strength, the display of which would be unavailing.

Still, however, if this species of vanity be a fault, it is a venial one, and it would be almost unjust to withhold our tribute of admiration from the loveliest of Nature's works, even though alloyed with feminine vanity, for it cannot be denied that women are more anxious to please others in the mazes of the Dance than themselves.

Woman is a mass of contradiction, the spirit of coquetry is abhorrent to British feelings, yet it has found its way to the hearts of too many of our own countrymen, who sport with the feelings of their lovers in a shameful and scandalous manner: would to God that this ungenial feeling were rooted out from every female bosom,—but as that is impossible, nothing can contribute so much to combat its violence, as animadversion and exposure,—for no man in his senses would think of marrying a woman in whose disposition he had observed the spirit of coquetry.

I hope some of the young Ladies who occasionally honor the JOURNAL with their hints, will take an opportunity of defending themselves, should my ideas appear incorrect.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

In the Mofussil, 1822.

GREGORY GRIDIRON.

The Song of Sherwood.

"If your grace, then," said Robin, "will again honour with your presence one of Robin Hood's places of rendezvous, the Venison shall not be lacking; and a stoup of Ale, and it may be a cup of reasonably good Wine, to relish withal."—IVANHOE.

I.

Listen! eight by the convent bell
Heavy it tolls—ding dong!
It booms on the breeze o'er heath and fell,
And dies the hill aside along.
The owl hoots from her ivy tower,
The fox steals forth to prawl,
The dew falls on the closing flower,
Then fill the wassail bowl.

II.

'Tis sweet at summer eve to hear
The cattle's pleasant low,
Or blithesome herdsman whistle clear
As homewards glad they go.
But sweeter it is by moonlight fair
Through forest glades to stroll,
To breathe the hawthorn-scented air
Or drain the wassail bowl.

III.

Beneath his Lady's lattice tall,
The youthful Cavalier,
Now sighs forth delicate notes which fall
Soft on the twilight air.
Then pledge, my mates, all Lovers true
For such, of constant soul,
We'll draw the glaive, or bend the yew
Or fill the forest bowl.

IV.

The Eremite old to prayers hath gone,
By the moonlight waterfall,
The Abbot's feast is almost done,
The Monks are sleeping all,
Give us a jovial curial Priest
Who ditties bold can troll,
Can fight a round, or cheer a feast,
Or drain the wassail bowl.

V.

Who would not be a woodsman free,
To live in bowers green,
To mark the deer dart o'er the sea,
And the good dogs following keen?
The King upon his golden throne,
Is not without controul.
But we, my mates, submit to none,
Then fill the wassail bowl.

VI.

The Norman Knight wears Milan steel,
The Earl wears velvet sheen,
But both have felt, and yet may feel,
That Sherwood's shafts are keen,
Our merry woodsmen laugh to scorn
The Curfew's sullen toll;
To Lincoln Green, and bugle horn,
Then fill the wassail bowl.

VII.

Who would not be a Forester
To hail the golden morn,
To see the sun rise broad and clear,
And hear the echoing horn?
We leave the pomp of matin prayer
To crosier and to cowl,
Our altar is the hill-side fair,
Our foot the wassail bowl.

VIII.

'Tis sweet at starry twilight still,
To pause in blossom'd brake,
Or listen, from the silent hill,
To the far off village wake.
The summer moon rides high, all bright,
The stars around her roll,
Then up, my mates, by such fair light,
We'll drain the wassail bow.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE

A Lady's Petition.

Dear Doctor, let it not transpire,
How much your writings we admire;
How at your eloquence we wonder
When you explain the cause of thunder,
Of lightning and of electricity,
With so much plainness and simplicity:
The origin of rocks and mountains,
Of seas and rivers, lakes and fountains:
Of rain and hail, and frost and snow,
And all the winds and storms that blow:
The solve of riddles and conundrums;
With Cyclops, heathen gods and humdrums;
Besides a hundred wonders more,
Of which we never heard before.
But now, dear Doctor, not to flatter
There is a most important matter,
A matter which you never touch on,
A matter which our thoughts run much on:
A subject, if we right conjecture,
That well deserves a long, long Lecture,
Which all the Ladies will approve;
The Natural History of Love.
To cruel desperation driven,
Deny us not, dear Doctor ———
Tell us, how our poor tender hearts
So willingly admit Love's darts:
Tell us the marks of Love's beginning.
What makes Staff Officers so winning?
What makes us think Civilians witty,
Old men profound, and whiskers pretty?
Why we believe such horrid lies
That we are Angels of the skies;
Our teeth are pearl, our cheeks are roses;
Our eyes are stars; such charming noses!
Explain our dreams, waking or sleeping,
Explain our laughing, and our weeping;
Explain our hoping, or our doubting,
Our blushing, simpering and pouting;
Oh teach us all th' enchanting arts
Of winning and of keeping hearts:
Teach us, dear Doctor, if you can,
To humble that proud creature Man;
To turn the wise ones into fools,
The proud and insolent to tools;
To make them all run helter skelter,
Their necks into the marriage halter;
Then leave us to ourselves, and these
We'll rule, and turn them as we please
Dear Doctor, if you grant our wishes,
We promise you five hundred kisses.

Salt Aurungs, near Point Palmirez, Oct. 1822.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 27, 1822.

	BUY....	SELL
Spanish Dollars, per 100.....	206	0 205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—381—

Address to Lord Hastings.

The Chairman of the Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 25th November, at which an Address was voted to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, notifies to the Public, that in conformity with the Instructions of that Meeting, he has had the honour to wait on the Marquess of Hastings, and that his Lordship has been pleased to appoint Monday morning, the 9th of December, at Eleven o'clock, to receive the Address at the Government House.

November 27, 1822.

Public Meeting at the Town Hall.

[Having been disappointed in the expected appearance of any more full or accurate account of the Proceedings at the Town Hall on Monday last, than had already been published, we have requested our Reporter to put his Notes into the most correct form that the confused nature of the Proceedings, and his interrupted memoranda would admit, which he has accordingly done in the following account].

As early as ten o'clock the company began to assemble to assist at this tribute of public feeling to the Marquis of Hastings, though the time specified was eleven.

A few minutes after eleven, when near four hundred persons were assembled, and others still kept pouring in, the company sat down; Mr. UDNEY being called to the Chair on the motion of Major General Hardwick seconded by Mr. Pattle, addressed the assembly, as nearly as the busy hum and close throng would admit us to hear, as follows:—

He could not but appreciate the honor, the Gentlemen had conferred on him in calling him to the Chair on this occasion, when it became the duty of the Chairman to point out the transcendent virtues of the illustrious personage whom they were about to address, and who was about to leave them. He begged to re-call to their memory, the splendid military operations achieved during the Marquis of Hastings's administration, in which he united the prudence of the Statesman with the skill of the General, and which had been crowned with such a glorious issue to which His Lordship had likewise in so material a manner contributed, by his superior organization of the Army of India. Great as our military exploits had been, his Lordship had never drawn the sword unjustly against any of the neighbouring powers; on the contrary, forbearance and humanity had most prominently marked every feature of his Lordship's glorious military character. The conduct of the Marquis had always been commanding, honorable, and generous; his first military operation had been against a nation who had called his vengeance down on them by their frequent inroads and trespasses on the Company's territories, against which remonstrances and threats were equally unavailable. The Marquis, justly incensed, and urged by political necessity, drew the sword of justice and drove them to the mountains, pursued and attacked them in their fortresses, and finally subjected them to the British power. The next was against the furious attacks and invasions of desperate marauders, who had long dared the power of the British Arms; Lord Hastings sent an Army against them, and they were annihilated. How great then must have been his skill to carry on so vast a project, to govern so extensive a country and so numerous a population. But Lord Hastings's campaigns, unlike those of other conquerors who left nothing but death and desolation in their track, had been followed up by blessings: the scenes of bloodshed and desolation had gone by, and peace and tranquillity were secured; nations that before were overburthened by the weight of injustice and the arbitrary power of their rulers, and open to the insults of foreign marauders, were now, since Lord Hastings had stretched out the arm of protection, living in the utmost tranquillity, every man sitting under his vine and his fig-tree, beating their swords into plough-shears, and their spears into pruning hooks.

In the Civil branch of the administration, His Lordship's conduct was equally admirable, in securing the rights and interests of all classes of the community; nor had he done less for the morals of the community of India, by the establishment of schools and other public institutions, by which he had conferred on them invaluable blessings. His Lordship's exertions in behalf of the trade between India and England had been equally successful; instead of the treasures of the latter being drained to pour into the lap of India, this produce and the riches of India had been heaped up in the stores of England. India was still an inexhaustible source of wealth to Europe, and the public credit of India had risen higher than under any previous administration. He (Mr. Uday) thought it but a duty incumbent on the Public of India, after such signal services rendered them by so distinguished a character as Lord Hastings, to make his virtues known to the world by a Public Address. He felt himself unequal to the task of representing his Lordship's merits in their proper light, but these happily required no coloring, for in his opinion a plain enumeration of facts that had taken place was the best illustration of his Lordship's merits. He would further propose that this Address to the Marquis of Hastings, together with the different resolutions, be forwarded to the Directors of the East India Company, to convince them that it was impossible for us to part with such a distinguished character, and a person of such virtue, honor, and benevolence, without testifying our applause for the manifold blessings heaped on the Indian community at large in the course of his glorious administration. He (the Chairman) concluded by moving as one of the first resolutions "that an Address be drawn up and presented to the Marquis of Hastings, declaring the high respect and veneration the Inhabitants of Calcutta bore to his character, to testify their admiration and applause for the conduct of his long and glorious administration, and expressing their sincere regret at his Lordship's approaching departure for England."

General HARDWICK seconded the motion. The Address having been moved by his friend (the Chairman), he begged to propose the following Gentlemen to form a Committee, to consider on the necessary form, and drawing up of the Address.

Here Doctor BRYCE rose, and requested of the Chairman, before General Hardwick proceeded to call the names of the Committee, that he might be allowed to protest against it, as an Address from so great a community to so illustrious a personage in his opinion, required no Committee to decide upon, he moved that the Address should be chosen by the public vote, and not referred to a Committee at all, particularly as he foresaw that if the meeting went into a Committee, the greatest part if not the whole of the Gentlemen present would withdraw before the Committee returned with the Address. Either from being obliged to attend to other affairs, or being tired of waiting, he thought it would be more expedient, if any Gentleman present had an Address ready that he should propose it. He (Doctor Bryce) had taken the liberty—he hoped not an officious one—of preparing an Address, which as many others might have the intention of doing he would beg to submit to the Meeting. He would therefore move that one of these Addresses be forthwith read and put to the vote, as the best and only mode of expressing their admiration of the virtues and exalted character of Lord Hastings.

Mr. UNNY replied that such a proceeding would be entirely deviating from the usual forms on such occasions, and that he felt assured the majority of members present would be of his opinion, that a Committee would be by far the best and most expedient mode of proceeding.

Mr. PATTLE rose, and looking towards Dr. Bryce, said in a firm tone—Before you call upon this Meeting, Sir, to deviate from the rules long established on such occasions, you ought to be prepared to state more satisfactory arguments than you have as yet preferred; the only reason which you, Sir, (*cries of chair! chair!*) Mr. Pattle then turning to the Chair, said he was going to observe that the statement of the last Speaker was entirely unfounded: the only reason he had assigned for not

going into a Committee, was his apprehension that the Gentlemen present would retire before they could return with the Address. Now his opinion was that if any such there were, who would not stay to give their voice on this interesting occasion, they could care very little about the matter, and could be but ill qualified to form any judgment of the character or conduct of Lord Hastings.

Here we understood Dr. BRYCE to say that he withdrew his motion, but the eternal moving of chairs on the marble floor, and the great throng that prevailed, made it impossible to catch the exact tenor of his words.

Dr. BROWN rose, as he said, to protect his friend, whom no person was warranted to cast reflections on, though his motion might have been disapproved by the Chairman. He had never seen any observations made on a motion that had already been withdrawn.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he regretted Dr. BRYCE's motion had been opposed, both on account of the respectability of the Meeting and the reflections that might be made hereafter. He would beg leave to move that it be submitted to the general vote, whether the Address should be prepared by Committee or not.

Dr. BROWN resumed; since a new motion had been made, he would second it, although his friend had withdrawn it, in his opinion it was by far the most expeditious mode of proceeding to settle it by the Assembly in general, and have nothing to do with a Committee; and as his friend had already drawn up an Address, he requested it might be read and determined upon at once; it remained now for the Chairman to determine whether a Committee should be appointed or not;—a shew of hands was then proposed, which in our opinion, was certainly for a Committee.

Dr. BROWN begged to observe to the President (we apprehend he meant the Chairman) that the shew of hands was against a Committee.

Mr. UDNY declared it was not.

Dr. BROWN proposed to submit the question again—(another shew of hands); he held that it was decided against a Committee, which in our own opinion it certainly was not.

Mr. UDNY again declared there was no decision. The question was then put, but as no enumeration of assents or dissents, either in the former or the present form were put, it was impossible to judge how it was decided, though from the clamour of the non-Committee party we were led to suppose it was in their favour.

A Gentleman near THE CHAIRMAN then expressed a wish to know how it would be possible in so large an Assembly to draw up and fix upon an Address.

Doctor BROWN was extremely glad he was challenged to state how it was possible beyond a Committee to come to an Address; he had already stated that his friend Doctor Bryce had brought one in his pocket, this he would lay upon the table, any other Gentleman might move a second Address as an amendment, or even a third might be proposed, setting the former aside; and if the present occasion did not afford a sufficiency of time, another Meeting might be convened in that Hall to consider on it.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE (Secretary in the Territorial Department) urged the propriety of deferring to the Chairman, who had moved for a Committee; he begged to observe if the Meeting had already met with so much difficulty in the decision of so simple a question, what would they not have to apprehend when the Address was put to the vote, every clause of which would have to be discussed, and put to the vote of the whole of the Meeting unless a Committee were appointed.

Dr. BROWN was sure it would take longer for the Committee to come to a decision than the Assembly at large, as at any rate after coming from the Committee it must be discussed in the Meeting when submitted to their approval, and that in his opinion to go into a Committee was to waste time.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE rose, and with great a deal of good humour replied, that he had not the smallest doubt, from the known

abilities of Doctor Bryce, that his Address was an excellent one, and that his proposition was highly acceptable; yet though they had opposed the question for or against a Committee, it was by no means decided; He would ask what possibility there was of coming to any determination in this Assembly? Though Doctor Bryce in his zeal had drawn up an Address to the Marquis, perhaps he (Mr. Mackenzie) was better acquainted with his Lordship's administration, and might suggest many items which Doctor Bryce might never have thought of, though perhaps there might be no person better able to write an Address than him. He begged to observe that it would be impossible to take the opinion of every individual of such an Assembly as this, where we were not confined to one nation or even one language; he dared say some of those respectable people, (pointing to some Native Merchants) would be glad to bring their tribute of gratitude and add it to those of his countrymen in the Address to Lord Hastings, as a testimony of the general good established by him; it would be an argumentation without end—for instance supposing Dr. Bryce's Address to consist but of ten clauses, to each of which clause the opinion of every individual was required, and this Assembly to consist of five hundred persons, (which in our opinion it certainly did) every one of whom might have a different opinion, then according to Cocker there would be 5000 opinions to reconcile. If there was any truth in Cocker, this mode of proceeding was by no means advisable, and according to Cocker he (Mr. Mackenzie) would recommend an arithmetical reduction and advise that the Meeting should return to their deference to the Chair.

Doctor BRYCE replied, that after the explanation of Mr. Holt Mackenzie he would return to the deference he owed both the Chair and him, and vote for the Committee.

GENERAL HARDWICK said the argument being decided in favour of a Committee, he would propose the following members.

Resolution 1—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare the Address.

The SHERIFF,	S. SWINTON, Esq.
G. UDNY, Esq.	Rev. J. PARSON,
J. PATTLE, Esq.	J. W. SHERER, Esq.
J. PALMER, Esq.	R. C. PLOWDEN, Esq.
COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Esq.	Lieut. Col. STEVENSON,
P. TREVES, Esq.	CHARLES TROWER, Esq.
W. LEYCESTER, Esq.	Hon. C. R. LINDSAY,
HOLT MACKENZIE, Esq.	Rev. Dr. BRYCE,
DAVID CLARK, Esq.	Rev. Mr. THOMASON,
J. COLVIN, Esq.	Rev. D. CORRIE,
H. WOOD, Esq.	JAMES HOGG, Esq.
J. SHAKESPEAR, Esq.	JOSEPH BARRETTO, Esq.
H. SHAKESPEAR, Esq.	MAJOR GENERAL HARDWICK

The Committee then retired and were shut up for about an hour when they returned, having, as we understand, adopted the Address drawn up by Dr. BRYCE, with some slight modifications, which was read to the Meeting by Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE.

Mr. PATTLE moved that the Meeting do approve of the Address that had been read.

Mr. TROWER seconded the Motion.

Without, however, being put to the Vote either by a shew of hands or by any mode,—without a word of debate on any portion of the Address,—or without any indication of its being either the sense or not the sense of the Meeting, this Resolution was immediately read.

Resolution 2.—Resolved unanimously, that the Address which has been submitted be approved of.

Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR rose, on the last Resolution being read, and said,

Mr. CHAIRMAN, as a more lasting and suitable memorial of our high sense of Lord Hastings's great services, and his paternal Government in India, I would beg leave to propose to this Meeting, that we vote an Equestrian Statue of His Lordship.

Mr. TROWER seconded the Motion.

Dr. BRYCE called upon the Meeting not to remain silent spectators on such an occasion, but to give their vote on such a motion in a manner worthy of the illustrious character to whom it was proposed to erect so well merited a Memorial.

This observation was followed by partial cheers.

Mr. F. RUSSELL (we believe) begged that the motion should be put to the vote by a shew of hands, but this was not seconded nor were there any hands held up—Dr. BRYCE exclaiming "Who ever heard of a shew of hands after a motion carried by acclamation?—Agreed—agreed."

Mr. MACLEOD proposed that in order to remind his Lordship when he had them the Indian shore for ever, of their affection and esteem, the inhabitants of Calcutta, in order to express their high opinion of the Marquess's deserts in a still stronger manner, should vote him a Diamond Star of the order of the Garter, of the value of 5000 pounds Sterling. This motion, though made in a very neat and feeling manner, nevertheless fell to the ground for want of being seconded.

Resolution 3—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, Resolved that the Chairman be requested to wait on the MARQUESS of HASTINGS to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of this City.

Resolution 4—Moved by Mr. PATTLE and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, Resolved that the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address to the Marquess of HASTINGS at the time his Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

Resolution 5—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, J. CALDER, Esq.

Resolution 6—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to GEORGE UDNY, Esq. for his very able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this Meeting.

The Meeting then dispersed.

Improvement of Nussceerabad.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

Having revisited this Station after an absence of two years, it is quite impossible that I can express in adequate language the wonderful improvement that has taken place. It is certainly now one of the most beautiful Stations in the Upper-Provinces: the exceeding regularity and neatness of the Bungalows, the goodness of the Roads, added to the very handsome appearance of the Public Pucka Buildings, which cover an extent of about a mile, makes it a most attractive spectacle, particularly if you approach from the front of the Line, as the Barrack for the Artillery is in the centre, and on a rising ground, and being a most noble structure, and handsomely ornamented, it has a most elegant appearance on entering the Station.

Lines for three Battalions of Infantry have been constructed, and Buildings for the Artillery, but as yet we have no Stables for the Cavalry, they are much wanted, and I hear some valuable Horses were lost during last rains, believed to be from exposure, but on this subject there is a difference of opinion amongst Cavalry Officers; some very experienced Cavalry Officers conceiving the Horses are less liable to disease when not under cover. The Madras Cavalry and our own Irregulars have no Stables, and the excellent appearance of their Horses gives good ground for the hypothesis.

Before concluding this letter, I cannot help remarking on the degree of cordiality and unanimity that prevails at this charming and salubrious Station: Subscription Balls twice a month, a Theatre about to be built, with Reading and Billiard Rooms to be attached, but there is always a something wanting in the midst of our happiness; we have not a single Spinster at the Station, this is a very great drawback indeed.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, Constant Reader, and great Admirer,

Nussceerabad, Oct. 21, 1822. AN ELIGIBLE BACHELOR.

Berhampore.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

On the 2d and 3d instant we had cloudy weather, with a slight shower on the latter day; during the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, we had almost continual drizzling rain, with heavy showers at intervals: so much water falling at this late period of the year is unusual, and has been very prejudicial to the gardens in this vicinity. We have now fine pleasant weather.

I regret to add that the City still continues unhealthy, the Cholera is making dreadful ravages among the Natives; such are the apprehensions entertained that a slight complaint in the bowels frequently makes them imagine themselves attacked with this fatal malady—and fear is productive of the effect of the disease itself;—in the environs also, it is very prevalent, but not equal to the City. In the house of one individual, and the adjoining dwelling, five persons were buried in the course of three days.

Sickness still prevails in His Majesty's 38th Regiment, and even in the Native Corps.

Yesterday His Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, proceeding to the Presidency for the purpose of embarking for Europe, arrived at this Station.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
Berhampore. November 12, 1822. M—

Medical Prescriptions.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

Your valuable Newspaper, which, by the bye, I am happy to observe, however be-spattered with filth by the BULL-ites and Tories of the day, still continues super-excellent in all, that is rational in argument, and useful and entertaining in Science and Literature;—your JOURNAL, I say, frequently contains Recipes for medicines calculated by experienced efficacy to benefit mankind. I doubt not many of your readers, cured perhaps of troublesome distempers by remedies known to them only through your pages, feel obliged for, and could, if necessary, bear witness to the merit of such promulgations, for to persons resident in the interior or deprived by local circumstances of the advantage of professional aid or advice, such must be invaluable. Impressed with this belief, and sincerely desirous that the public good effected by your labours may be perfect as possible, I take the liberty of suggesting that those Recipes only be admitted which you may have good grounds for believing correctly worded, and in their natures perfectly innocuous; and that a few moments particular attention to the proof-sheet containing them be given, so that no Printer's error frustrate the good intent evinced by your selection.

In copying two Recipes from your JOURNAL of this day, page 355, "for Ringworms, Scorbatic Eruptions, &c." I was stopt by a blank left in that for the Ointment, which evidently requires to be filled up with the name of the "Essence" alluded to; and on re-perusal of the preceding part my doubts were excited whether the prescriber could possibly have meant to give internally "15 to 20 drops to an adult," and "3 or 4 to a child, 2 or 3 years old," of a strong solution of one of the mercurial preparations described by the Edinburgh College, as "a most violent corrosive, soon corrupting and destroying all the parts of the body it touches," without some dilutant beyond the one ounce of liquid there mentioned! I am not competent to judge correctly if the muriatic acid or antimony have any counteracting powers; but my smattering of medical knowledge being sufficient to excite alarm at the strength of the dose, I deem it right to offer my apprehensions for early publicity, hoping some one better qualified will kindly undertake to remove them if erroneous, or immediately warn others if correct; lest persons ignorant of the consequences (and total ignorance on such subjects, Sir, is not uncommon) should suffer by an unadvised experiment of the remedy.—

I am Sir, Your sincere Well-wisher.

November 27, 1822.

HERACLITUS.

NOTE.

The only defect in the paragraph, comparing it again with the Original in the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH of June 3, 1822, is occasioned by three of the letters "mon" having been dropped out after the Form was at the Press. The word obliterated was "Lemon." The figures and quantities are perfectly correct as compared with the Original—PRINTER

Letter from Vizagapatam.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Lear, of the Cutter MARY, of this Port, to the Owner, dated Vizagapatam, 15th November, 1822.

"I have to inform you of our safe arrival at this place, on the 13th instant, after a fine passage of five days from Kedgerce. We arrived off Calingapatam on the night of the 12th and on the following morning at 6 o'clock, landed Mrs. D——. Abreast of the Black Pagoda on the 11th, at 5 P. M. saw a Ship under Arab colors, with jury main and foremasts, and no rudder; she fired a gun, made sail towards her to render any assistance in our power, but having a boat astern, and not attempting to send her on board (ship full of people) bore away and proceeded on our voyage, having lay-to an hour.

"The day after our arrival here we were requested by the Commander and Supercargo of the brig SKY LARK to go on board and examine her; she being a perfect wreck from stress of weather. We complied, and found on going on board, that she made 14 inches of water an hour, her rigging and hull in a terribly shattered state. She came from Penang last, and has a Cargo of Betlenut on board almost entirely damaged.

"The MARY is a very fine vessel, sails remarkably well, an excellent Sea boat, and fit for almost any service, but more particularly where expedition is required."

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 27	Nerbudda	British	F. Patrick	Bombay	Oct. 5

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 4	James Sibbald	British	J. K. Forbes	London	June 12

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 26	Ospray	British	A. McGill	Greenock

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL.—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.)—PROVIDENCE, inward-bound, remains.—BOURBON, (F.) passed up, —MARY ANN, and GOLCONDA, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerce.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—CENEUS, (brig), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Saugor.—ADONIS, (Amren.), gone to Sea.

The Ship GLOUCESTER, Captain W. W. Wyatt, is expected to sail for Penang, in a day or two.

Passengers.

Passengers per NERBUDDA, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Mrs. Capan and two Children. From Tellicherry.—Mrs. Colonel Ludlow and Child.

Passengers per BARKWORTH, from London to Bombay.—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Hadden, Major Tucker, Dr. Gibson, Lieutenant Hall, of Native Infantry, Lieutenants Harris, and P. Aux, Lieutenant Pepper, of the Honorable Company's Marine, Mr. Howison, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. McMorris, Assistant Surgeon, Cadet Mr. Grant, Mr. M. Gellary, Mr. French, Messrs. Ferriar, and Taylor, Merchants, Mrs. Stockes. Landed at Calicut.—Mr. Force, J. Stockes, Esq. Lieutenant White, Major Frazer, and Lieutenant Poole.

Passengers per JAMES SIBBALD, from London to Bombay.—Captain R. Thomas, Lieutenant R. McKair, Messrs. H. B. Morris, M. Morris, J. A. Sinclair, Charles Pavin, Charles W. Wenn, G. M. Prior, J. Burrows, J. Munt, G. Lloyd, and R. Long.

Ships in Sight.

BANKSHALL CIRCULAR—RECEIVED AT 7 P. M.

A Report dated Kedgerce, 27th November, A. M. just received from the PHILIP DUNDAS, Pilot Vessel, returning from Juggernaut, (after having afforded assistance to the Arab Ship FYZOOL KURREEM, to enable her to get to Calcutta), states, that on the 24th instant, in Balasore Roads, a Pilot was put on board the JOHN TAYLOR, from Liverpool, out 145 days.

While the DUNDAS was at anchor off the mouth of Cuttack river on the 20th instant, at 1 P. M. she sighted a Ship standing to the Westward, close on a wind; a strong current then running to the Southward, drifted her within two or three miles of the DUNDAS. Supposing her to be bound to the Northward, the DUNDAS made the usual signal and fired a gun, to which no attention appeared to be paid by the Stranger, nor to lights shewn by the DUNDAS during the night. On the following morning, the same Ship (which appeared to be a Free Trader, with a poop, no head), was seen from the DUNDAS, about 12 miles S. S. W. of her.

In working up between the Reef and Spit Buoys, the DUNDAS observed two Pilot Vessels standing to the Southward, with their Gaff Colors abroad, signifying Vessels in sight coming in.

Bill Tearers.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkarn.

Sir,—In reply to a Letter* in your HURKARN of to-day, respecting a Tradesman—Do you think, Mr. Editor, that it is proper that a Tradesman's Bill should be torn, as was the case here, when presented, by a Gentleman, at least one who would consider himself insulted if he was not called so—Now, Mr. Editor, is a Tradesman who understands his trade and gives value for any monies due to him, has he not a right to ask for his own without being insulted? Now this Bill has been laying over upwards of one year, and a considerable sum it amounts to. The custom in Calcutta is three months' credit, or say another month in addition to this, or even say another, if not convenient to pay at the time when presented. Civility is due to every man; it costs a man nothing; but such usage as this ought not to go unnoticed; to tear a man's receipted Bill, is by no means proper; and I say still that a duplicate of this said Bill should go to the Small Beer Court.

Sir, I have been as hard up as most people for want of cash, but never, no, all the time I have been in Business. I never had cause through bad usage or in money matters ever threatened a small Beer Court, but once before, and this was a case when my servant was beat. Why, Mr. Editor, if every one tells me to send to-morrow, to-morrow, how is my Trade to go on? I better be idle altogether: my Tradesmen must be paid; my establishment altogether must be supported, which is not small—all you that don't say "come to-morrow," come to my shop. I will give you goods that will please you, and all you that say "come to-morrow," after your Bill laying over for about two years,—pass it.

Your most obedient Servant,

Nov. 23, 1822.

A TRADESMAN.

* Signed J. L. copied from the JOURNAL, headed POLITE INTIMATION.

Marriage.

At Bombay, on the 18th ultimo, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend GEORGE MARTIN, CRAWFORD MCLEOD, Esq. to ELIZA FRANCES CAMPBELL.

Births.

At Salem, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of W. R. TAYLOR, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant SAINT LAWRENCE WEBB, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. E. CLARKE, aged 27 years, 11 months and 2 days.

In Camp Deesa, on the 31st ultimo, Cornet RICHARD CLAY, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, a very promising young Officer whose premature death is most sincerely regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.